



U.S. Department of Justice

Immigration and Naturalization Service

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OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS
425 Eye Street N.W.
ULLB, 3rd Floor
Washington, D.C. 20536

File: [REDACTED] Office: Texas Service Center

Date:

AUG 15 2000

IN RE: Petitioner:
Beneficiary:

[REDACTED]

Petition: Petition for Special Immigrant Religious Worker Pursuant to Section 203(b)(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. 1153(b)(4)

IN BEHALF OF PETITIONER:

[REDACTED]

Public Copy

Identifying data deleted to
prevent clearly unwarranted
invasion of personal privacy

INSTRUCTIONS:

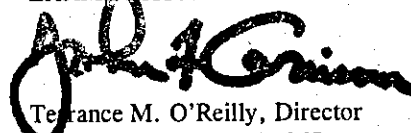
This is the decision in your case. All documents have been returned to the office which originally decided your case. Any further inquiry must be made to that office.

If you believe the law was inappropriately applied or the analysis used in reaching the decision was inconsistent with the information provided or with precedent decisions, you may file a motion to reconsider. Such a motion must state the reasons for reconsideration and be supported by any pertinent precedent decisions. Any motion to reconsider must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider, as required under 8 C.F.R. 103.5(a)(1)(i).

If you have new or additional information which you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reopen. Such a motion must state the new facts to be proved at the reopened proceeding and be supported by affidavits or other documentary evidence. Any motion to reopen must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reopen, except that failure to file before this period expires may be excused in the discretion of the Service where it is demonstrated that the delay was reasonable and beyond the control of the applicant or petitioner. Id.

Any motion must be filed with the office which originally decided your case along with a fee of \$110 as required under 8 C.F.R. 103.7.

FOR THE ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER,
EXAMINATIONS


Terrence M. O'Reilly, Director
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The immigrant visa petition was denied by the Director, Texas Service Center. A subsequent appeal was dismissed by the Associate Commissioner for Examinations. The matter is now before the Associate Commissioner on motion to reopen and reconsider. The motion will be dismissed.

The petitioner seeks classification of the beneficiary as a special immigrant religious worker pursuant to section 203(b)(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. 1153(b)(4), to serve as a director of education. The director denied the petition determining that the petitioner had failed to establish that it is a qualifying, non-profit religious organization. The director also found that the petitioner had failed to establish the beneficiary's two years of continuous religious work experience.

On appeal, the petitioner argued that the beneficiary was eligible for the benefit sought.

The Associate Commissioner dismissed the appeal, affirming the decision of the director. The Associate Commissioner also found that the petitioner had failed to establish that: it had made a valid job offer to the beneficiary; it had the ability to pay the proffered wage; the prospective occupation was a religious occupation; or, the beneficiary was qualified to work in a religious occupation.

On motion, counsel submits a letter from the Internal Revenue Service, letters from members of the petitioner's congregation attesting to the beneficiary's activities at the church, photocopied bank statements, and photocopies of previously-submitted documents.

8 C.F.R. 103.5(a)(2) states, in pertinent part: "A motion to reopen must state the new facts to be provided in the reopened proceeding and be supported by affidavits or other documentary evidence."

Based on the plain meaning of "new," a new fact is held to be evidence that was not available and could not have been discovered or presented in the previous proceeding.¹

When used in the context of a motion to reopen in analogous legal disciplines, the terminology "new facts" or "new evidence" has been determined to be evidence that was previously unavailable during the prior proceedings. In removal hearings and other proceedings

¹ The word "new" is defined as "1. having existed or been made for only a short time . . . 3. Just discovered, found, or learned <new evidence>" WEBSTER'S II NEW RIVERSIDE UNIVERSITY DICTIONARY 792 (1984) (emphasis in original).

before the Board of Immigration Appeals, "[a] motion to reopen proceedings shall not be granted unless it appears to the Board that evidence sought to be offered is material and was not available and could not have been discovered or presented at the former hearing" 8 C.F.R. 3.2 (1999). In examining the authority of the Attorney General to deny a motion to reopen in deportation proceedings, the Supreme Court has found that the appropriate analogy in criminal procedure would be a motion for a new trial on the basis of newly discovered evidence. INS v. Doherty, 502 U.S. 314, 323 (1992); INS v. Abudu, 485 U.S. 94, 100 (1988). In federal criminal proceedings, a motion for a new trial based on newly discovered evidence "may not be granted unless . . . the facts discovered are of such nature that they will probably change the result if a new trial is granted, . . . they have been discovered since the trial and could not by the exercise of due diligence have been discovered earlier, and . . . they are not merely cumulative or impeaching." Matter of Coelho, 20 I&N Dec. 464, 472 n.4 (BIA 1992) (quoting Taylor v. Illinois, 484 U.S. 400, 414 n.18 (1988)).

On motion, counsel has submitted photocopied bank statements and letters from parishioners, as well as tax documents. A review of this evidence that counsel submits on motion reveals no fact that could be considered "new" under 8 C.F.R. 103.5(a)(2). All evidence submitted was previously available and could have been discovered or presented in the previous proceeding. For this reason, the motion may not be granted.

Motions for the reopening of immigration proceedings are disfavored for the same reasons as are petitions for rehearing and motions for a new trial on the basis of newly discovered evidence. INS v. Doherty, *supra* at 323 (citing INS v. Abudu, 485 U.S. at 107-108). A party seeking to reopen a proceeding bears a "heavy burden." INS v. Abudu, *supra* at 110.

8 C.F.R. 103.5(a)(3) requires that a motion for reconsideration state the reasons for reconsideration and be supported by any pertinent precedent decisions. A motion to reconsider must also establish that the decision was incorrect based on the evidence of record at the time of the initial decision. 8 C.F.R. 103.5(a)(4) states that a motion that does not meet applicable requirements shall be dismissed.

Counsel disputes the Associate Commissioner's finding that the prospective occupation is not a religious occupation; however, this did not form the basis of any of the previous decisions concerning the instant petition. Counsel did not provide any precedent decisions in support of the petitioner's contention that the beneficiary had two years of continuous religious work experience. Counsel also did not establish that the Associate Commissioner's

finding regarding the petitioner's qualification as a religious organization had been documented prior to the Associate Commissioner's previous decision. As such, the supporting documentation submitted with the motion to reconsider does not contain precedent decisions to show that the previous decisions were based on an incorrect application of law or Service policy. Further, the supporting documentation does not establish that the decision was incorrect based on the evidence of record at the time of the initial decision. The motion to reconsider is dismissed.

In visa petition proceedings, the burden of proving eligibility for the benefit sought remains entirely with the petitioner. Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1361. Here, that burden has not been met.

ORDER: The motion is dismissed.